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EXAMINER

AHN, SANGWOO

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PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/748,661	<b>Applicant(s)</b> BHARAT ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> SANGWOO AHN	<b>Art Unit</b> 2168	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 May 2010.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 30,33-36,39 and 41-48 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 30,33-36,39,41-48 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)         | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)         | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Amendment***

This Office Action is response to Applicant's communication filed on 5/24/2010.

Claims 30, 33 – 36, 39, 41 – 48 are currently pending.

Claims 30, 33 and 36 have been added.

Claims 1 – 29, 31 – 32, 37 – 38 and 40 have been canceled.

Claims 46 – 48 have been added.

Objection to claim 33 has been withdrawn due to the amendments.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

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1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

**Claims 30, 42, 43, 33, 34, 35 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Number 7,085,944 issued to Sponheim et al. in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,643,661 issued to Polizzi et al..**

- With respect to claim 30, Sponheim discloses,

A system, comprising:

A first server to:

Store a document local to the first server (column 4 lines 42 – 44: documents may reside as files of a file system stored in appropriate storage devices at the local computer or reside at resources at a remote computer), where the document includes news content (column 1 lines 28 - 30: many companies post documentation on Web pages to help educate users of their

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products and/or services, column 4 lines 50 - 51: provide on or more World Wide Web sites → World Wide Web sites provide a plethora of contents including news contents), the document being created by the first server, (column 4 lines 42 – 44, column 4 lines 53 – 62, et seq.),

Embed search queries into the news content (column 5 line 66 - column 6 line 13: scripting may be employed to create an inline floating frame in response to a user selection ... form block also is added ... selected data may be sent through the inline floating frame),

Send a search query that was embedded within the news content across a network to a second server, in response to receiving the request (column 5 lines 34 – 36: active glossary function is event driven and responsive to user-generated events for dynamically creating a back channel to the remote computer, column 5 line 66 – column 6 line 1: create an inline floating frame in response to a proper selection, column 6 lines 26 – 29: data is placed into the form and submitted through the form via the inline floating frame to an Active Server Page),

The second server to:

Receive the search query (column 6 lines 32 – 33: server component may be programmed and/or configured to receive data from the client, column 12 lines 60 – 61: the gathered data is submitted through the form via the IFRAME to the ASP page),

search contents hosted at a plurality of remote servers to obtain content (column 6 lines 50 – 54: one or more searchable databases that contain definitions),

search the obtained content based on the received search query to obtain search results (column 6 lines 14 – 25: in addition to the element selected, the active glossary function also may submit a one or more words proceeding the selection, if available, one or more words following the selection, and other data that may be useful in performing a search related to the selection ... for example, the URL of the presently displayed document page, metadata ..., keywords associated with the page, column 7 lines 50 – 55: ASP page may be programmed with server-side scripting to perform additional searches in one or more respective databases based on various words combinations of the selection as well as one or more words adjacent to the section, which may be submitted along with the selection); and

Provide particular content to the first server based on the search results (column 7 lines 19 – 26: ASP page is further programmed to take dynamic information from the database and to generate a corresponding HTML page based on the submitted data ... ASP page sends response data that includes an HTML page to the local computer through the network);

The first server further to:

Populate the document with the received particular content (column 7 lines 25 – 27: the response data loads into the inline floating frame, column 11

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lines 33 – 41: response data is received at the client computer ... response data may include information identifying a list of possible alternative choices); and

Permit a plurality of users to access, from across the network, the document that includes the news content and the particular content received from the second server (column 11 lines 33 – 41), where the first server, the second server, and the plurality of remote servers comprise different network devices that connect to the network. (Figure 1B, column 8 lines 39 – 67: those skilled in the art will appreciate that the inventive methods may be practiced with other computer system configurations, including single-processor or multiprocessor computer systems, minicomputers, main-frame computers, as well as personal computers, hand-held computing devices ... may also be practiced in distributed computing environments where certain tasks are performed by remote processing devices that are linked through a communications network ... in a distributed computing environment, program modules may be located in both local and remote memory storage devices, et seq.).

Sponheim does not explicitly disclose that the "particular content" obtained at the second server is "news" content. Rather, Sponheim discloses that the active server page retrieves "definitions" from one or more searchable databases. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the data processing art at the time the invention was made, to substitute Sponheim's "definitions" contained in the searchable databases with "news contents," thereby enabling presentation of related news contents

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based on data gathered from the source news content. Furthermore, Sponheim acknowledges in column 6 lines 60 – 62 that “any searchable database structure may be employed without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.” Applicant's retrieval of news contents from servers is deemed equivalent to Sponheim's retrieval of definitions from servers, as it performs substantially the same function (access to information), in substantially the same way (by searching servers/databases), to yield substantially the same result (information retrieval based on gathered data). For instance, if one develops a system that searches for sports-related articles and a prior art teaches a system that searches for business-related articles while the underlying technologies for the two systems are identical, there is no patentable distinction between the two systems.

Sponheim does not explicitly disclose that the second server is operable to “crawl” a corpus of news documents hosted on other servers.

However, Polizzi discloses a crawl server (the second server) operable to crawl documents on server agents (other servers) by navigating the portal, the intranet, and the Internet, and to gather and download documents from the Internet (store information associated with the crawled documents) (Figure 2 elements 235 and 250, column 12 lines 46 – 67, et seq.). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the data processing art to modify Sponheim's search system to incorporate Polizzi's method of crawling documents, thus enabling automatic access to multiple computer systems to retrieve desired data and present them to an individual in a standardized and easy-to-learn format (column 1 lines 46 – 50, et seq.). It is further



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noted that Polizzi also discloses in various parts of his disclosure that the documents may be news contents (column 12 lines 27 – 29, column 12 lines 63 – 64, column 22 lines 28 – 29, et seq.).

- Regarding claim 42, Sponheim discloses that the search query comprises at least one or more keywords (column 14 lines 26 - 27).

- Regarding claim 43, Sponheim discloses that the search query comprises a uniform resource locator of the news content (column 6 lines 22 – 23).

- With respect to claim 33, Sponheim discloses,

A method comprising:

Embedding, by a processor associated with one or more custom news servers, search queries in particular locations of news content documents stored at one of the custom news servers (column 5 line 66 - column 6 line 13: scripting may be employed to create an inline floating frame in response to a user selection ... form block also is added ... selected data may be sent through the inline floating frame, column 6 lines 25 – 29);

Receiving, by one of the custom news servers, a selection of one of the news content documents from a user via a client device (column 5 lines 34 – 39: active glossary function is event driven and responsive to user-generated events for dynamically creating a back channel to the remote computer ... user-generated event may be action from the user input device, such as a pointer device or a keyboard, column 6 lines 32 – 33: server component may be programmed and/or configured to

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receive data from the client, column 12 lines 60 – 61: the gathered data is submitted through the form via the IFRAME to the ASP page);

Retrieving, by a processor associated with the one or more custom news servers, one of the embedded search queries in response to receiving the selection of the one of the news content document (column 5 lines 34 – 36: active glossary function is event driven and responsive to user-generated events for dynamically creating a back channel to the remote computer, column 5 line 66 – column 6 line 1: create an inline floating frame in response to a proper selection, column 6 lines 26 – 29: data is placed into the form and submitted through the form via the inline floating frame to an Active Server Page); and

Sending, by one of the custom news server, query data comprising the one of the embedded search queries to a news search server that has searched contents hosted on other servers and stored information associated with the searched contents in a repository of searched contents (column 5 lines 34 – 36: active glossary function is event driven and responsive to user-generated events for dynamically creating a back channel to the remote computer, column 5 line 66 – column 6 line 1: create an inline floating frame in response to a proper selection, column 6 lines 26 – 29: data is placed into the form and submitted through the form via the inline floating frame to an Active Server Page).

Sponheim does not explicitly disclose that the contents obtained at the news search server are "news" documents. Rather, Sponheim discloses that the active server page retrieves "definitions" from one or more searchable databases. However, it

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would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the data processing art at the time the invention was made, to substitute Sponheim's "definitions" contained in the searchable databases with "news" contents, thereby enabling presentation of related news contents based on data gathered from the source news content. Furthermore, Sponheim acknowledges in column 6 lines 60 – 62 that "any searchable database structure may be employed without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention." Applicant's retrieval of news contents from servers is deemed equivalent to Sponheim's retrieval of definitions from servers, as it performs substantially the same function (access to information), in substantially the same way (by searching servers/databases), to yield substantially the same result (information retrieval based on gathered data). For instance, if one develops a system that searches for sports-related articles and a prior art teaches a system that searches for business-related articles while the underlying technologies for the two systems are identical, there is no patentable distinction between the two systems.

Sponheim does not explicitly disclose that the second server is operable to "crawl" a corpus of news documents hosted on other servers.

However, Polizzi discloses a crawl server (the second server) operable to crawl documents on server agents (other servers) by navigating the portal, the intranet, and the Internet, and to gather and download documents from the Internet (store information associated with the crawled documents) (Figure 2 elements 235 and 250, column 12 lines 46 – 67, et seq.). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the data processing art to modify Sponheim's search system

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to incorporate Polizzi's method of crawling documents, thus enabling automatic access to multiple computer systems to retrieve desired data and present them to an individual in a standardized and easy-to-learn format (column 1 lines 46 – 50, et seq.). It is further noted that Polizzi also discloses in various parts of his disclosure that the documents may be news contents (column 12 lines 27 – 29, column 12 lines 63 – 64, column 22 lines 28 – 29, et seq.).

- Regarding claim 34, Sponheim discloses searching, at the news search server, the repository of contents based on the one of the embedded search queries to obtain the content (column 6 lines 14 – 25, column 7 lines 50 – 55), and sending the obtained content from the news search server to the custom news server across the network (column 7 lines 19 – 26: ASP page is further programmed to take dynamic information from the database and to generate a corresponding HTML page based on the submitted data ... ASP page sends response data that includes an HTML page to the local computer through the network).

- Regarding claim 35, Sponheim discloses that the embedded search queries are in the form of an applet or a hyper text markup language (HTML) iframe (column 6 line 4, et seq.).

- Regarding claim 39, Sponheim discloses that the query data includes at least a portion of text from the selected one of the news content documents or a uniform source locator (URL) of the selected one of the news content documents (column 14 lines 24 – 27, et seq.).

**Claims 36, 44 and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Number 7,085,944 issued to Sponheim et al. and U.S. Patent Number 6,643,661 issued to Polizzi et al., further in view of U.S. Patent Number 5,634,051 issued to Thomson.**

- With respect to claim 36, Sponheim discloses,

One or more physical memory devices storing instructions executable by one or more processors, the one or more physical memory devices comprising:

One or more instructions to embed search queries within news content documents stored at a custom news server, where the embedded search queries comprise an applet or an iframe (column 5 line 66 - column 6 line 13: scripting may be employed to create an inline floating frame in response to a user selection ... form block also is added ... selected data may be sent through the inline floating frame, column 6 lines 25 – 29);

One or more instructions to receive, across a network connection, a selection of one of the news content documents from a user at a client device (column 5 lines 34 – 39: active glossary function is event driven and responsive to user-generated events for dynamically creating a back channel to the remote computer ... user-generated event may be action from the user input device, such as a pointer device or a keyboard, column 6 lines 32 – 33: server component may be programmed and/or configured to receive data from the client, column 12 lines 60 – 61: the gathered data is submitted through the form via the IFRAME to the ASP page);

One or more instructions to retrieve one of the embedded search queries in response to receiving the selection of the one of the news content documents (column 5 lines 34 – 36: active glossary function is event driven and responsive to user-generated events for dynamically creating a back channel to the remote computer, column 5 line 66 – column 6 line 1: create an inline floating frame in response to a proper selection, column 6 lines 26 – 29: data is placed into the form and submitted through the form via the inline floating frame to an Active Server Page);

One or more instructions to send query data, comprising the one of the embedded search queries, to a news search server that has searched contents hosted on other servers and stored information associated with the searched contents in a repository of searched contents (column 5 lines 34 – 36: active glossary function is event driven and responsive to user-generated events for dynamically creating a back channel to the remote computer, column 5 line 66 – column 6 line 1: create an inline floating frame in response to a proper selection, column 6 lines 26 – 29: data is placed into the form and submitted through the form via the inline floating frame to an Active Server Page);

One or more instructions to receive content from the news search server that is related to the query data (column 7 lines 19 – 26: ASP page is further programmed to take dynamic information from the database and to generate a corresponding HTML page based on the submitted data ... ASP page sends response data that includes an HTML page to the local computer through the network, column 7 lines 25 – 27: the response data loads into the inline floating frame, column 11 lines 33 – 41: response

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data is received at the client computer ... response data may include information identifying a list of possible alternative choices);

One or more instructions to populate one or more documents of the news content documents with the received content for access by the user (column 7 lines 25 – 27: the response data loads into the inline floating frame, column 11 lines 33 – 41: response data is received at the client computer ... response data may include information identifying a list of possible alternative choices).

Sponheim does not explicitly disclose that the contents obtained at the news search server are "news" documents. Rather, Sponheim discloses that the active server page retrieves "definitions" from one or more searchable databases. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the data processing art at the time the invention was made, to substitute Sponheim's "definitions" contained in the searchable databases with "news" contents, thereby enabling presentation of related news contents based on data gathered from the source news content. Furthermore, Sponheim acknowledges in column 6 lines 60 – 62 that "any searchable database structure may be employed without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention." Applicant's retrieval of news contents from servers is deemed equivalent to Sponheim's retrieval of definitions from servers, as it performs substantially the same function (access to information), in substantially the same way (by searching servers/databases), to yield substantially the same result (information retrieval based on gathered data). For instance, if one develops a system that searches for sports-related articles and a prior art teaches a system that searches for business-related articles

while the underlying technologies for the two systems are identical, there is no patentable distinction between the two systems.

Sponheim does not explicitly disclose that the second server is operable to “crawl” a corpus of news documents hosted on other servers.

However, Polizzi discloses a crawl server (the second server) operable to crawl documents on server agents (other servers) by navigating the portal, the intranet, and the Internet, and to gather and download documents from the Internet (store information associated with the crawled documents) (Figure 2 elements 235 and 250, column 12 lines 46 – 67, et seq.). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the data processing art to modify Sponheim’s search system to incorporate Polizzi’s method of crawling documents, thus enabling automatic access to multiple computer systems to retrieve desired data and present them to an individual in a standardized and easy-to-learn format (column 1 lines 46 – 50, et seq.). It is further noted that Polizzi also discloses in various parts of his disclosure that the documents may be news contents (column 12 lines 27 – 29, column 12 lines 63 – 64, column 22 lines 28 – 29, et seq.).

Sponheim and Polizzi do not explicitly disclose sorting contents based on at least one of a source, author or category.

However, Thomson discloses sorting documents by document type utilizing a set of categories in Figure 5 and column 2 lines 35 – 42. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the data processing art to modify Sponheim and Polizzi’s system to incorporate Thomson’s sorting method, thus



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enabling organization of information for presentation from large domains of archived textual data, facilitating more convenient and efficient retrieval of relevant information (column 1 lines 60 – 62).

- Regarding claim 44, Sponheim discloses that the received content is selected from a particular group of content based on the one of the embedded search queries (column 6 lines 50 – 54, column 6 lines 14 – 25, column 7 lines 50 – 55, column 7 lines 13 – 15).

- Regarding claim 45, Polizzi discloses ranking algorithms and processes in column 12 lines 33 – 35.

**Claims 46, 41, 47 and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Number 7,085,944 issued to Sponheim et al. and U.S. Patent Number 6,643,661 issued to Polizzi et al., further in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,098,064 issued to Pirolli et al..**

- With respect to claim 46, Sponheim discloses,

A method performed by one or more server devices, the method comprising:

Receiving, by one of the one or more server devices, query data from a custom news server, where the query data includes a universal resource locator (URL) (column 6 lines 16 – 23: other data may include ... the URL of the presently displayed document page, et seq.);

Generating, by a processor associated with the one or more server devices, a search query based on keywords from a source document (column 14 lines 24 – 27: other data may include ... keywords associated with the page, column 8 lines 39 – 67:

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those skilled in the art will appreciate that the inventive methods may be practiced with other computer system configurations, including single-processor or multiprocessor computer systems, minicomputers, main-frame computers, as well as personal computers, hand-held computing devices ... may also be practiced in distributed computing environments where certain tasks are performed by remote processing devices that are linked through a communications network ... in a distributed computing environment, program modules may be located in both local and remote memory storage devices → Sponheim describes the process of generating keywords at the local computer, but also states that the inventive methods may be practiced with other computer system configurations and that program modules may be located in both local and remote memory storage devices in a distributed computing environment);

Searching, by a processor associated with the one or more server devices, an index of aggregated content stored in a memory associated with the one or more server devices (column 6 lines 50 – 54: one or more searchable databases that contain definitions of a plurality of terms and phrases, column 6 lines 14 – 25: in addition to the element selected, the active glossary function also may submit a one or more words proceeding the selection, if available, one or more words following the selection, and other data that may be useful in performing a search related to the selection ... for example, the URL of the presently displayed document page, metadata ..., keywords associated with the page, column 7 lines 50 – 55: ASP page may be programmed with server-side scripting to perform additional searches in one or more respective databases based on various words combinations of the selection as well as one or more

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words adjacent to the section, which may be submitted along with the selection, column 7 lines 13 – 15: any number of databases, such as glossaries, may be stacked together to provide searchable levels);

Identifying, by a processor associated with the one or more server devices, content that matches the search query (column 6 lines 14 – 25: in addition to the element selected, the active glossary function also may submit a one or more words proceeding the selection, if available, one or more words following the selection, and other data that may be useful in performing a search related to the selection ... for example, the URL of the presently displayed document page, metadata ..., keywords associated with the page, column 7 lines 50 – 55: ASP page may be programmed with server-side scripting to perform additional searches in one or more respective databases based on various words combinations of the selection as well as one or more words adjacent to the section, which may be submitted along with the selection, column 7 lines 19 – 26: ASP page is further programmed to take dynamic information from the database and to generate a corresponding HTML page based on the submitted data ... ASP page sends response data that includes an HTML page to the local computer through the network, column 7 lines 25 – 27: the response data loads into the inline floating frame, column 11 lines 33 – 41: response data is received at the client computer ... response data may include information identifying a list of possible alternative choices); and

Providing, by one of the one or more server devices, the identified content to the custom news server (column 7 lines 25 – 27: the response data loads into the inline

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floating frame, column 11 lines 33 – 41: response data is received at the client computer ... response data may include information identifying a list of possible alternative choices).

Sponheim does not explicitly disclose that the searched and identified contents are "news" contents. Rather, Sponheim discloses that the active server page retrieves "definitions" from one or more searchable databases. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the data processing art at the time the invention was made, to substitute Sponheim's "definitions" contained in the searchable databases with "news" contents, thereby enabling presentation of related news contents based on data gathered from the source news content. Furthermore, Sponheim acknowledges in column 6 lines 60 – 62 that "any searchable database structure may be employed without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention." Applicant's retrieval of news contents from servers is deemed equivalent to Sponheim's retrieval of definitions from servers, as it performs substantially the same function (access to information), in substantially the same way (by searching servers/databases), to yield substantially the same result (information retrieval based on gathered data). For instance, if one develops a system that searches for sports-related articles and a prior art teaches a system that searches for business-related articles while the underlying technologies for the two systems are identical, there is no patentable distinction between the two systems.

Nevertheless, Polizzi also discloses in various parts of his disclosure that the documents may be news contents (column 12 lines 27 – 29, column 12 lines 63 – 64,

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column 22 lines 28 – 29, et seq.). Polizzi also discloses a crawl server (the second server) operable to crawl documents on server agents (other servers) by navigating the portal, the intranet, and the Internet, and to gather and download documents from the Internet (store information associated with the crawled documents) (Figure 2 elements 235 and 250, column 12 lines 46 – 67, et seq.). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the data processing art to modify Sponheim's search system to incorporate Polizzi's use of news contents and crawler, thus enabling automatic access to multiple computer systems to retrieve desired data and present them to an individual in a standardized and easy-to-learn format (column 1 lines 46 – 50, et seq.).

Sponheim does not explicitly indicate "fetching, by a processor associated with the one or more server devices, a document, corresponding to the received URL, from the custom news server."

However, the process of fetching a document identified by received URL at a server device had been well-known and prevalent prior to Applicant's invention. For instance, U.S. Patent Number 6,098,064 issued to Pirolli et al. teaches request to fetch a document at a specified URL and the process of fetching the document from the server identified by the URL (U.S. Publication Number 2003/0093717 issued to Mason also describes HTTP server's process of fetching and transmitting to the requested browser an HTML document identified in the inputted URL in paragraph 43. Furthermore, U.S. Patent Number 7,600,001 issued to Groh et al. teaches the process of downloading a document specified by URL using a fetching mechanism in column 6

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lines 13 – 15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the data processing art at the time the invention was made to modify Sponheim's method of aggregating contents in a network to incorporate the process of fetching a document specified by a received URL, thereby allowing web-based documents to be analyzed locally, resulting in improved document retrieval efficiency.

- Regarding claim 41, Sponheim and Polizzi disclose the method of claim 39 as discussed above. Sponheim further discloses generating a search query based on keywords of a source document (column 14 lines 24 – 27: other data may include ... keywords associated with the page, column 8 lines 39 – 67: those skilled in the art will appreciate that the inventive methods may be practiced with other computer system configurations, including single-processor or multiprocessor computer systems, minicomputers, main-frame computers, as well as personal computers, hand-held computing devices ... may also be practiced in distributed computing environments where certain tasks are performed by remote processing devices that are linked through a communications network ... in a distributed computing environment, program modules may be located in both local and remote memory storage devices → Sponheim describes the process of generating keywords at the local computer, but also states that the inventive methods may be practiced with other computer system configurations and that program modules may be located in both local and remote memory storage devices in a distributed computing environment) and searching the repository of crawled documents based on the generated search query to obtain news content that is related to the search query (column 6 lines 50 – 54: one or more searchable databases that

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contain definitions of a plurality of terms and phrases, column 6 lines 14 – 25: in addition to the element selected, the active glossary function also may submit a one or more words proceeding the selection, if available, one or more words following the selection, and other data that may be useful in performing a search related to the selection ... for example, the URL of the presently displayed document page, metadata ..., keywords associated with the page, column 7 lines 50 – 55: ASP page may be programmed with server-side scripting to perform additional searches in one or more respective databases based on various words combinations of the selection as well as one or more words adjacent to the section, which may be submitted along with the selection, column 7 lines 13 – 15: any number of databases, such as glossaries, may be stacked together to provide searchable levels).

Sponheim and Polizzi do not explicitly indicate “fetching the selected one of the news content documents using the URL.”

However, the process of fetching a document identified by received URL had been well-known and prevalent prior to Applicant’s invention. For instance, U.S. Patent Number 6,098,064 issued to Pirolli et al. teaches request to fetch a document at a specified URL and the process of fetching the document from the server identified by the URL (U.S. Publication Number 2003/0093717 issued to Mason also describes HTTP server’s process of fetching and transmitting to the requested browser an HTML document identified in the inputted URL in paragraph 43. Furthermore, U.S. Patent Number 7,600,001 issued to Groh et al. teaches the process of downloading a document specified by URL using a fetching mechanism in column 6 lines 13 – 15).

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the data processing art at the time the invention was made to modify Sponheim's method of aggregating contents in a network to incorporate the process of fetching a document specified by a received URL, thereby allowing web-based documents to be analyzed locally, resulting in improved document retrieval efficiency.

- Regarding claim 47, Polizzi suggests providing a ranked list of content by teaching ranking algorithms and processes in column 12 lines 33 – 35 and Sponheim suggests the same feature by describing the process of generating "closest hits" in column 14 line 38. Sponheim further describes the process of identifying a list of possible alternative choices in column 11 line 39, and repeated search capability in column 11 lines 52 – 59.

- Regarding claim 48, Sponheim discloses identifying a group of content associated with the URL, selecting other content associated with the identified group, and providing the selected other content to the custom news server in column 11 lines 33 – 62.

### ***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- **U.S. Patent Number 6,961,712** issued to Perkowski, titled "CONSUMER PRODUCT INFORMATION REQUEST (CPIR) ENABLING SERVLETS AND WEB-



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BASED CONSUMER PRODUCT INFORMATION CATALOGS EMPLOYING THE SAME.”

• **U.S. Patent Number 6,363,398** issued to Andersen, titled “DATABASE ACCESS USING ACTIVE SERVER PAGES.”

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SANGWOO AHN whose telephone number is (571)272-5626. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 10-6.

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/Tim T. Vo/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2168

7/20/2010  
/S. A./  
Examiner, Art Unit 2168